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THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 1780.

MESSIEURS HALL & SELLERS,

The following ſentiments, which are partly collected from Sharp's Travels in Italy, are at your ſervice. Yours,

T. C D.

THE country from Rome to Florence, and to Naples, is of a nature to enrich its people. The ſoil is fertile. Yet there are people who are idle, becauſe, as they ſay, they cannot find work, which is partly true; for, as they have not a ſpirit for commerce (a natural effect of reſtraints on dealings) they only think of tilling ſo much ground as will barely ſubſiſt them. Knowing this, one cannot be ſurpriſed that a ſcarcity of bread is a common event in Italy, where no proviſion is made againſt ſuch a poſſibility, by growing more corn than can be conſumed; it is not attempted. Droughts and exceſſive rains ruin a harveſt, and then the people ſtarve, as they did laſt year in the Eccleſiaſtical State, and the year before in the country of Naples. Nevertheleſs, theſe ſevere afflictions are not, and in the nature of things cannot be, a uſeful leſſon to the farmer, ſo long as the government prohibits his exporting any ſuperfluity that he may have, which will always be an obſtacle to plenty. Both of thoſe ſtates are ſo far from adopting the principle of encouraging agriculture, by giving a bounty on the exportation of corn, thereby increaſing the quantity, that they lay a duty on all exported corn; and with a deſign of preventing a dearneſs of bread, endeavour to keep the whole crop at home. Another great diſcouragement to their agriculture is a regulation put on the price of corn by their governments. In which caſe, however ſmall the crop be, the farmer is obliged to ſell it at that price, if he ſells at all. This is intended for a relief to the poor, but in reality is an injury to them. Corn, like every other article of merchandize, ſhould be left to find its own fair value. If the farmer be not allowed the ſame advantages with his commodities that every merchant has in his dealings, he will never puſh to ſow much and till well, for procuring a large crop.

On the other hand, if the merchant is not free and ſecure in the rights of commerce, he will flag in his exertions; and as trade is reduced, ſo will the farmers buſineſs decline. They muſt go hand in hand, for either to go well. Agriculture and commerce are the fountains of national ſtrength and ſocial happineſs. That they may flouriſh, they ſhould be free as the air. Poſitive law, although enacted for the apparent advantages of agriculture and commerce, is apt to check their flouriſhing ſtate; becauſe nature, the courſe of nature, is the ſtream on which they glide moſt aſſuredly into excellence. They want not encouragement ſo much, as to be free from interference of the over-buſy hands of friend as well as foe, if there can be a foe to huſbandry and trade, and that property be ſacredly protected by the laws, it is enough. In framing laws touching dealings, and indeed on every other occaſion, perhaps it is wiſe, and tends to effect all good purpoſes beſt, to conſult the humaan heart and attend to the rights of all men, all ſorts of men, for all have rights. No law ever did, nor ever can, effect any great national good, that is not founded in reaſon and juſtice, not partial but extenſive, univerſal. Even the robber, public or private, has rights that wiſe men wiſh him to enjoy. He has the right to a trial, and the candour of his judges and proſecutors. Should he miſs of theſe, he may ſtill find compaſſion elſewhere; a ſort of juſtice ſometimes touching the human breaſt, a leading principle of the doctrine and example of our bleſſed Saviour, and a noble atribute of the Father of righteouſneſs, who deſireth not the death of a ſinner, but rather that he may turn from his wickedneſs and live; who hath impreſſed the mind of man with the aſſurance, that if whilſt he lives he is benevolent, when he dies he ſhall be happy!

HAGUE, November 21.

SIR Joſeph Yorke, Ambaſſador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majeſty, preſented, the day before yeſterday, another memorial to their High Mightineſſes, ſignifying the ſurpriſe of the King his maſter at their ſilence in regard to a former memorial, which he had had the honour to preſent to their High Mightineſſes upwards of four months ago, claiming the ſuccours ſtipulated by treaties, &c. and requiring a preciſe and immediate anſwer, which his Majeſty hoped, from the equity of their High Mightineſſes, would be conformable to treaties, and to the ſentiments of friendſhip which he had always entertained towards the Republic.

Paris, Dec. 17. We are very impatient here to ſee the Count d'Eſtaing, who is expected this evening at Verſailles. It is given out, that his Majeſty expreſſes ſo great a deſire to ſee that General, that he has ſent a carriage to meet him on the road, for diſpatch, and for the greater conveniency, as the wounds he received in America are worſe than was at firſt reported, ſince he has been obliged to make uſe of crutches.

The Count d'Eſtaing, it is ſaid, wrote from Breſt to M. de Sartine, to deſire he would aſk of the King his leave to fall at his feet, to thank his Majeſty for the confidence he had vouchſafed to honour him with. At my feet, replied the Monarch! Oh no. It is in my arms that I will receive him.

LONDON, December 11.

The Commons have voted the navy and army eſtimates for the current year. Eighty-five thouſand men, including 18,779 marines, are granted for the ſea ſervice, and a ſum not exceeding 4l. per man per month for their maintenance. On this great queſtion, we are ſorry to ſay that one of the Lords of the Admiralty gave no more encouragement to the nation, than by ſaying, that he had no reaſon to think the navy would be inferior the next year to what it was the laſt; a hope ſo forlorn and melancholy, that it cannot cheer the moſt dejected heart. No leſs than 128,950 men are voted for the army, at the enormous ſum of 4,130,600 and odd pounds; of which no leſs than 70,000 men have been maintained in perfect inactivity for two campaigns, although miniſters have the rebel army to conſiſt of only 8000 men; and when Parliament demands to know if the war is to be proſecuted otherwiſe than by defence, the only anſwer they receive is, that it is not to be abandoned, but they know not to what extent it is to be purſued.

Thurſday laſt the Right Hon. Walter Huſſey Burgh, his Majeſty's Prime Serjeant at Law in Ireland, reſigned his gown to the Chief Governor of that kingdom.

Wedneſday the Jamaica merchants waited on Lord Sandwich with their memorial, praying a naval force for the protection of that Iſland, and ſetting forth the dangerous and alarming ſituation it was now in for want of that force: when he was pleaſed to inform them, that every ſtep to ſecure their property in that part ſhould immediately be taken. They remonſtrated with him on the neceſſity of ſtrong convoys coming with the trade through the Gulph, and likewiſe ſhewed him a liſt of nine ſhips which were taken off the Banks of Newfoundland, merely for want of a proper convoy; all of which he aſſured them ſhould be ſtrictly attended to.

Petitions are preparing in Norfolk, Suffolk, Eſſex and Suſſex, to be ſigned by the freeholders, praying the attention of Parliament to the alarming ſituation of the whole landed intereſt, from the ruin of an amazing number of farmers, owing to the prices of all the earth's products being lower than they have been before for thirty years, while the poor rates are higher than ever, and the prices of labour riſing, from the great demand of the government for men.

The London papers ſay, that "Yeſterday the Right Hon. the Marquis of Rockingham was cloſetted with the King, at St. James's, for above an hour, it being his only appearance at Court for ſeveral months."

Jan. 22. It is now a common bett that the Britiſh flag was flying on the fortifications at Charleſtown on the 10th day of this month.

Extract of a letter from Plymouth, dated January 16.

"This morning a cutter arrived here from the weſtward; as ſoon as ſhe arrived in the Sound, the boat was hoiſted out, and the Lieutenant of her went immediately for Hamoaze, and waited on the Admiral, and in leſs than an hour ſet off for London. There are various conjectures here concerning the news he has brought. He was ſtationed off Breſt. A friend, who is very intimate with the Commiſſioner, ſays, that he hinted to him that the Lieutenant had ſeen a large fleet of men of war and tranſports come out of Breſt water, and when they were clear of land ſteer due Weſt."

Extract of a letter from Harwich, dated January 19.

"This afternoon a meſſenger from Sir Joſeph Yorke at the Hague, landed here from a Dutch fiſhing boat, and as ſoon as horſes could be got ready, ſet off for London. It is not uſual but on very extraordinary matters for the meſſengers to come any farther than Helvoetſluys, where the Captain of the Packet takes charge of the diſpatches, and when they arrive here they are ſent expreſs to the Secretary of State."

His Majeſty, who had always the higheſt opinion for Capt. Cook, ſhed tears when Lord Sandwich informed him of his death, and directly ordered a penſion of 300l. a year for his widow.

Yeſterday the King's proclamation, ſetting forth, that for the future all foreign ſhips taken carrying to and aſſiſting the enemies of Great-Britain with warlike ſtores or goods of any kind, ſhould be deemed legal prizes, and the ſhip or ſhips and cargoes ſhould be ſold for the benefit of thoſe who took them, was read at the Royal Exchange Gate, by Mr. Biſhop, the common cryer, aſſiſted by the proper officers. They were afterwards ſtuck up about the Royal Exchange.

The loſs of the Engliſh forts on the Miſſiſippi river will, in all probability, be followed by that of the neighbouring ſettlements at Mobile and Penſacola, the eſtabliſhment of which has coſt ſo much money and trouble to Great-Britain, and gratify the jealous wiſh the Court of Spain has entertained, ever ſince the laſt war, of driving the Engliſh out of every ſettlement in the Gulph of Mexico. The revolted Americans will, however, receive more advantage from this circumſtance, as things now ſtand, than any other people. Strong detachments of troops have been, ever ſince the breaking out of the American war, ſent up the Miſſiſippi by England, who, landing on the Eaſtern ſhore of the river, have made inroads and predatory incurſions on the back ſettlements of Georgia, and the Carolinas, and fomented a diſaffection to Congreſs among the Indians and Scotch planters in thoſe parts, in ſuch a manner as to oblige Congreſs to ſtation large bodies of troops on theſe frontiers, by which means their army on the coaſt has been conſiderably weakened. It is ſtrange, that our Miniſtry did not prevent the Spaniards from making this attempt, as we find that ſo early as July laſt, the ſchooner Roebuck was diſpatched from Penſacola to England, where ſhe arrived after a ſhort paſſage, with an expreſs to Lord George Germaine, adviſing the intention of Spain againſt the Miſſiſippi. A gentleman, who came paſſenger in this ſchooner, is now here, from whom we had the above particulars.

January 24. Lord Hillſborough has written over expreſly to Lord Buckingham, that it is the determination of his Majeſty's Miniſters, that embargoes ſhall no more be laid on the Iriſh proviſion trade.

Directions are ſent over to Lord Buckingham, to take every means poſſible for carrying a bill for permitting the Papiſts the uſe of arms, thro' the Iriſh Parliament.

Patents are preparing to create the Earls of Shannon, Tyrone and Ely, Dukes, and for advancing ſix other Earls of Ireland to be Marquiſſes, ſix Viſcounts to be Earls, twelve Barons to be Viſcounts, and eight Commoners to be Barons.

A report has been circulated with great confidence, though we hope without foundation, that the Spaniſh ſhips lately taken by Sir George Rodney have been retaken in the channel, by the French fleet, and carried into Breſt.

There has not been ſo many meſſengers between the Hague and London for many years paſt, as for the laſt three weeks, from whence it is concluded that ſomething very particular is in agitation.

CORK, January 31.

The Mayor requeſts that the Freemen at large will meet him at the Guildhall, on Tueſday, the firſt day of February next, at twelve o'clock, on particular buſineſs.

DUBLIN, February 10.

To-morrow the Houſe of Commons of Ireland reſume their deliberations. The eyes of this kingdom and of Great-Britain, nay of all Europe are now upon them, highly intereſted on the ſequel of proceedings began with ſuch decided ſpirit of liberty and patriotiſm, as to become the theme of modern politics, and muſt in future times form one of the moſt conſpicuous pages in ſtory, if the patriotic flame in our ſenate be not like that of the meteor, whoſe inſtant brightneſs dazzles, yet whoſe beam for want of duration has neither warmth nor vigour. The monſter of uſurped dominion has been ſtunned by the firſt blow; ſucceeding ſtrokes muſt put an eternal period to its exiſtence.

The attempt made yeſterday by Adminiſtration in the Houſe of Commons, was of ſuch a nature, that while it reflected in the groſſeſt manner on the underſtanding of that auguſt aſſembly, exhibited a ſcene of the ſhalloweſt politics that ever diſgraced the Councils of this or any other country. Our Iriſh financier with all that ſpecious ſhew or collected gravity, which charicteriſes him, roſe, to acquaint the Houſe of the neceſſity there was to open the Committee of Supply, to give operation to the TRADE LAWS, by originating and reviving Money bills. Was there a Member in the Houſe, who heard him, is there a man in the kingdom, who ſhall hear it, ſo ſtupid, as not to ſee through the flimſy ſcheme, under pretence of commercial regulations, the great object of government, the Money-bills were to be paſſed, and then adieu to the ſcheme of National retrenchment, the Iriſh Declaratory Act, the Bill of Rights, the repeal of Poyning's Law, &c. &c. A prorogation cuts off the ſeſſion. "So much for Buckingham."

Thomas Winder, Eſq; Collector of Cork-Exciſe, is appointed Secretary to the Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Revenue, in the room of Sackville Hamilton, Eſq;

And the Hon. James Lyſgaht, Eſq; is appointed to ſucceed Thomas Winder, Eſq; in the collection of Cork Exciſe.

The merchants and traders in Belfaſt have, in their very excellent letter to our different Members, moſt ſeaſonably taken the lead in this important buſineſs, of furniſhing the Legiſlature with ſuch hints and obſervations, as may tend to promote the national welfare, particularly reſpecting ſugars, and equalizing the duties, &c. The ſeveral articles in the letter will meet peculiar attention of our ſenators, for, unleſs the refining of our own ſugars be properly ſecured, raw ſugars cannot be imported to advantage, conſequently a Free Trade, in this reſpect, will be but a name. The truly uſeful obſervations, in the letter alluded to, are not local and confined, but nobly extenſive, and deſigned for promoting the whole mercantile intereſt. It is hoped our merchants and traders in other parts, will, with the ſame accuracy and preciſion, lay their ſentiments before our Repreſentatives. Thoſe in the metropolis ought to be among the foremoſt in this moſt neceſſary work. The field is large, and almoſt every article of commerce, with the appertaining duties, bounties, and draw-backs, &c. will require a ſuitable inveſtigation. To give us equal advantages with Britiſh traders, our ſituation, circumſtances, and ſeveral diſadvantages, (which will appear on a compariſon) muſt be duly conſidered.—On this the moſt important conſequences may depend.

Should the public executioner proceed on Saturday next to burn the Act paſſed in the 6th of George I. declaring a right in the Britiſh Parliament to bind Ireland in all caſes whatſoever, as voted by the Pimlico Parliament in their late meeting on the 5th current, which it is moſt ſincerely hoped he will do, it is thought, that a greater concourſe of people never aſſembled at one time in College Green, than would be on that occaſion, to convince the Repreſentatives of people in Parliament, and the Britiſh Miniſtry, of the abhorrence and deteſtation in which ſuch an aſſumed power in the Parliament of England is held, and that a continuation of ſuch claim may bring on a *ſocial*—

L O N D O N.

HOUSE of COMMONS, Wedneſday, Dec. 8.

MR. *Jenkinſon* moved the army eſtimates, and entered into a detail of the forces and expence. He ſtated the army in Great-Britain, &c.

Guards and garriſons,	-		35,000 men.
Other forces, Great-Britain,			76,000
Gibraltar,	-	-	6,500
Minorca,	-	-	6,500
North-America.			
Foreign,	-	24,000	
Britiſh,	-	34,000	
			58,000
Weſt-Indies,	-	-	10,000
In all,	-	-	192,000

And the charge 4,100,000l.

Of theſe the militia are 37,500, and the charge 700,000l.

He ſtated moſt of theſe eſtabliſhments and charges as ſuperior to thoſe of laſt year, explaining the reaſons why they were ſo. He obſerved, that the recruiting ſervice had raiſed,

By Volunteers,	-	-	20,500
By the Preſs Act,	-	-	1,400
			21,900

That the new levies muſt of neceſſity have impeded the recruiting ſervice, but that was an effect which muſt ever happen. That he apprehended the Houſe would not think the number of men increaſed ſince laſt year, and which amounted to about 15,000, augmentation too great, when it was conſidered that in the laſt ſeſſion the Houſe almoſt unanimouſly paſſed a bill for doubling the militia, which, had it not been rejected by the Lords, would have occaſioned double the augmentation now propoſed. That ſome Gentlemen had expreſſed on former occaſions objections to the extent of the land eſtabliſhment, upon the footing of the ſuperior importance of the naval eſtabliſhment; but he apprehended that this was erroneous; the different branches of the land eſtabliſhments might and did interfere with each other, but very little or nothing with the navy. However, that there was not the leaſt reaſon to object to the one ſervice rather than any other, as there was not the ſmalleſt apprehenſion of the noble Lord in the blue ribbon being able to provide by public credit for both.

Sir Charles Bunbury oppoſed the vote for the eſtimate propoſed by the Right Hon. Secretary at War, upon the footing of the immenſity of the expence, which he contended could not be gained by the noble Lord in the blue ribbon; or if gained, muſt be at the expence of the very laſt reſources of the kingdom, which would be drained and exhauſted even to bankruptcy, if this devouring war was perſiſted in at the expence of ſuch amazing eſtimates. He called upon the country gentlemen to conſider in time the reſult of that ſupport they gave to the preſent adminiſtration. His expreſſions—his call would not be attended to, but he was certain there would be eloquence more powerful than his in the pleadings of ruined tenants, ſtagnating commerce, and bankrupt manufactures; that the events which were hourly paſſing before their eyes gave them every reaſon to believe that theſe diſtreſſes would be univerſal; they ſpread to his knowledge through the country with a celerity that ought to alarm every conſiderate man. He adverted to the danger to the conſtitution, which muſt reſult from ſuch prodigious eſtabliſhments they gave the Crown, an influence which he thought ought to alarm every friend to that ſyſtem of liberty, which had exalted this kingdom.

Right Hon. T. Townſhend ſaid that he could not agree to the preſent propoſal, which he thought was in every reſpect enormous. If great effects * flowed from the immenſe efforts which the kingdom had made, there would have been ſome reaſon for coming again with ſuch freſh demands; but in his opinion nothing but diſgrace and defeat had attended us in every quarter of the world. Theſe eſtimates of forces were to be employed by Miniſters who had hitherto managed in ſuch a manner, as to drive from the King's ſervice all the greateſt and ableſt officers in both land and ſea ſervice---they had vilified and abuſed them---Where was a Howe and a Barrington? where were the greateſt and ableſt officers that commanded in the laſt war? Driven from the ſervice: and while the kingdom was in the moſt imminent danger from a formidable and ſuperior enemy, where was a Right Hon. General employed, whoſe ſervices for more than thirty years, whoſe rank, abilities and experience, placed him almoſt at the head of his profeſſion? Where could this vigilant Adminiſtration employ him --where but in Jerſey? Was not this a proof that they could not view with any degree of approbation the abilities of a man, whoſe love for the conſtitution was acknowledged, whoſe principles proclaimed him the friend of liberty, and raiſed him into the moſt exalted ſituations in the minds of thoſe who knew how to value and eſteem real merit as it deſerves. He then adverted to the men employed in America, lamented the ſituation of Sir Henry Clinton, who was left in the moſt pitiable, cruel ſituation, without a poſſibility of doing any thing that could anſwer what we muſt neceſſarily expect from him, when it was underſtood that he had 78,000 men in America. But inſtead of any thing being done anſwerable to ſuch an immenſe force, and to ſuch an expence as the kingdom was put to, to ſupport him, he was forced to remain in the moſt total inactivity. In the Weſt-Indies alſo, what was the ſituation of affairs? Ruinous to the laſt degree. St. Vincent's loſt, and he would venture to ſay, owing to that abominable tranſaction relative to the Carribs. That he knew perfectly well that ever ſince General Melvil left the iſland, there had been nothing but the moſt horrid ſyſtem of cruelty and oppreſſion. Thoſe miſerable Carribs were in a ſituation that made them the moſt determined enemies of the Britiſh government, and they actually joined the French againſt our people, to which it was owing that 450 French conquered the iſland, though defended by more than attacked it. Relative to the meaſure of doubling the militia laſt ſeſſions, he obſerved that he had oppoſed it, and he was now convinced that nothing was more fortunate than its not having paſſed; for he was confident it would have occaſioned an inſurrection. The people, he was ſure, would not have ſubmitted to it, and inſtead of getting men by the meaſure, many would have been loſt in quelling the riots which the execution of it would have occaſioned. Of the new levies, he ridiculed ſome greatly, particularly the Weſtminſter, in which a Treaſury meaſure was embraced; that of a lottery, to pay the men with prizes inſtead of premiums. He could not agree with Mr. Jenkinſon, that the land ſervice did not rival the navy; for a ſailor was not an amphibious animal with the fins and tail of a fiſh, the chief of them were landmen firſt, and made ſailors by ſervice. He again adverted to the conſtitutional part of the queſtion. He ſaid, *as God was his Judge*, he firmly believed that the conſtitution in 1788, the century after the revolution, would remain as it was at preſent.---That the power of the crown was ſo great, that there were very few hopes of preſerving our free conſtitution; he apprehended an abſolute monarchy would take place---it would certainly either be that or a republic; for himſelf, he had no liking to the latter government, but if ever it came to a queſtion, he ſhould not heſitate a moment in preferring any government to that of deſpotiſm. That the tribe of court writers and court hiſtorians were all employed in drawing panegyrics of pure monarchy, which proved plainly enough how nearly at heart that mode of government was.

General Grant roſe to explain ſome circumſtances relative to the loſs of St. Vincent's and Grenada, in which he was concerned. He ſaid he ſailed from New-York under Sir Henry Clinton's orders, in September, 1778, with 6000 troops, in a ſquadron under Commodore Hotham; that upon his arrival at Barbados he found Count d'Eſtaing was in thoſe ſeas with a ſuperior force; that he diſtributed his 6000 men in the manner which appeared to him the beſt calculated to ſave the iſlands, but under the expectation of being ſeconded by a ſuperior fleet; that as Antigua contained the naval ſtores, he was forced to aſſign a large portion to that iſland; and the fleet of Admiral Barrington being badly manned, 1200 of his troops were put on board the ſhips; he proportioned his detachments according to his orders (which however were diſcretionary) and the neceſſity of the caſe. He had done every thing, if not with the greateſt ſucceſs that could be commanded, he was certain with the utmoſt attention and fidelity. He gave a great eulogium of Admiral Barrington; and it appeared that Count d'Eſtaing's conduct in his attack on St. Lucia was capricious, ill-judged and dilatory.

Captain Leiceſter, of one of the new corps, ſaid a word or two to explain the method of raiſing his own.

Lord Adam Gordon ſpoke to the new levies alſo, and to the ſtate of Sunderland, which had been mentioned in a former debate as defenceleſs; he repreſented it as no royal poſt, but that the inhabitants had ſubſcribed amply to a fort, and that Government had promiſed them guns and ammunition. He however admitted that all that coaſt, fortreſſes or not, wanted a better defence.

Mr. Fox demanded of the Miniſters to know, if it was the plan of Government to proſecute the American war offenſively in North-America; he ſaid that, without this queſtion being anſwered, it was impoſſible for him to know how to give a vote. If that war was to be perſiſted in, he had the cleareſt proof, in the events of the laſt campaign, that the number of troops was much too ſmall to be attended with any effect; on the contrary, if that war was not to be proſecuted, then he ſhould contend that the number now called upon to be voted were much larger than was neceſſary.

Lord George Germaine anſwered him, that it was the intention of Government certainly not to abandon the American war, but if the Honourable Gentleman expected him to explain the degree of offenſive meaſures that were to be purſued, it was impoſſible for him to tell, and if he could, he ſhould think it highly improper, for reaſons obvious enough. However he ſhould repeat that it was not meant to *abandon* that war.

Mr. Fox then aroſe again; and in a long ſpeech entered into a great variety of matter, into ſo large a compaſs, that it is not eaſy to follow him. He ſaid, it was now granted that the war was to be carried on in America as uſual, for if this was not the plan, certainly the noble Secretary would have explained the intention. Could it be neceſſary to enter into any diſquiſition on that ſubject? This curſed, abominable, abſurd war was to be proſecuted in defiance of all experience, and all common ſenſe. Let but gentlemen conſider the repreſentations which had, at different times, been made them upon this ſubject. They had been repeatedly told that half, or more than half America were in favour of Government; that in addition to that, we had a corps of provincials in our ſervice, equal to what the Congreſs had in their's. We know, that in addition to all this, we had 79,000 men employed there, Britiſh and foreign, and now we are called to vote that force again. For what? For impoſſibilities; for if, with the people more than equally divided, with an equal force of American troops, we ought, without any thing more, to have had a clear ſuperiority, and to have reduced the coloniſts to obedience, what then ought we not to have done with above 70,000 men added? Does not this ſhow clearly the abſurdity, madneſs, and folly of theſe meaſures, in which Government is determined to perſiſt, till the whole empire is involved in one common ruin. It is to this cauſe that, involved as we are with the whole Houſe of Bourbon, we can carry on none but a defenſive war againſt it in any part of the world. I hate and deteſt a defenſive war, and know that it is calculated only to ruin this kingdom by unavailing expences. But, Sir, why are we forced to be every where on the defenſive? Becauſe we have ſeventy thouſand tied down to do nothing in America. Thoſe troops withdrawn would enable us elſewhere to be on the offenſive. Why was Sir Charles Hardy on the defenſive? Becauſe Admiral Arbuthnot was ſent to this abominable war, which cripples us every where alike, by ſea and land. By the way, Sirs, that Honourable Admiral, who, I hope, is at this time in the Houſe, declares he did not retreat before the combined fleets, and that it was only a manœuvre. I am confident there is not another man of his fleet that has the ſame idea of it, or any other idea but that of an abſolute retreat; yet has Adminiſtration told us that we are this year as well off as we were a year ago. Is this retreat nothing in the account? Is the defeat of Admiral Byron in the Weſt-Indies nothing? Is the loſs of Grenada and St. Vincent nothing? I ſhould be glad to ſee the man that has impudence and folly enough to tell us this. No, Sir, this diſgraceful campaign has been the moſt ruinous one that ever the nation experienced; ruinous inactive and diſgraceful. We may abuſe the loſſes and diſgraces of Charles the Second's reign, but they were nothing to this. The Stuart family, which we are apt to abuſe becauſe they can no longer do us harm, and perhaps becauſe they neither can do us perſonally any good, the diſhonours of their times were nothing to theſe. Sir, if it was only on another account, I ſhould give theſe eſtimates my flat negative;---Sir, they amount to the enormous eſtimate of near 200,000 men; and while the power of the Crown is the greateſt evil that fills up the meaſure of our misfortunes, I cannot agree to ſuch immenſe eſtimates, which only tend to encreaſe it. My honourable friend (Mr. Townſhend) mentioned the proſpect of convulſions in the kingdom, which threaten the loſs of liberty, and muſt end either in a monarchy or a republic. I agree entirely with him, and though I never wiſh to ſee a republic in this iſland, and want, of all things, nothing ſo much as our preſent conſtitution, yet if the queſtion does come to the choice, what honeſt man can heſitate between the government? He then adverted to the Spaniſh Memorial, which from dates, names, and places being named, he was inclined to believe true; and if ſo, it well deſerved the enquiry of the Houſe, who adviſed his Majeſty to refuſe the terms offered by Spain, for a truce of ten years, upon the footing of *uti poſſedetis*, which he thought the moſt advantageous propoſition that could poſſibly be made; for as we could carry on none but a defenſive war, a truce was the moſt advantageous mode, of all others, of carrying on ſuch a war of defence. He enlarged on the new levies, particularly the noble offer of Lord Derby being rejected, while others infinitely leſs advantageous to the crown were accepted, and which he attributed to political motives. He ſpoke long upon General Burgoyne's caſe, and arraigned very ſeverely Mr. Jenkinſon's correſpondence with him, which he repreſented hard and cruel to the laſt degree.

Mr. Jenkinſon replied; he ſaid he ſhould not attempt to follow the honourable gentleman through his extenſive field; but relative to the new levies he read minutes from Lord Amherſt, to ſhew that no offers whatever were rejected which were made upon the plan laid down; and to ſome other points in theſe levies, particularly the caſe of a Captain Ruſſel; he read letters that ſet it in a clear and fair light, relative to General Burgoyne; he obſerved that his army was yet together, and therefore highly proper he ſhould, purſuant to orders, have joined it.

General Burgoyne ſpoke but very little relative to his own caſe, which he ſaid was before the public, and muſt be decided by them. He oppoſed the eſtimates upon conſtitutional motives. He was left ſpeaking when this account came away."

December 17. Wedneſday his Majeſty went to the houſe of Peers, attended by the Duke of Northumberland and the Earl of Oxford, and gave the royal aſſent to the land-tax, the malt-tax, the American habeas corpus, and the Italian ſilk bills.

As ſoon as his Majeſty left the Houſe, the *Duke of Richmond* moved, that the juſtifying memorial of the King of Great-Britain, in anſwer to the Expoſe des Motifs, &c. be laid before this Houſe. This motion paſſed. His Grace then moved, that the Expoſe des Motifs of the King of France, and the manifeſto of the King of Spain, be laid before the Houſe; which was alſo carried.

Lord Shelburne, in one of the moſt eloquent, as well as alarming ſpeeches that we ever remember to have heard, awakened their Lordſhips to a ſenſe of the ſituation of this country---a ſituation from which nothing but a thorough change of ſyſtem, and reformation in every department, could poſſibly extricate us. A great and powerful genius might perhaps contrive ſome efficacious remedy for the ſore; but no plan, no ſyſtem, without the aid of the propoſition which he intended to lay before their Lordſhips, he would be bold to ſay, could produce the deſirable end. It had been the good fortune of this country, that there exiſted a ſett of men, at a time of dangerous incroachments of the prerogative on the conſtitution, who, combating every obſtacle, had with zeal, energy, and ſpirit, perſiſted in this glorious ſtruggle, and had brought about the revolution.

To theſe men this country was under obligations that could never be effaced from recollection; but it was ſtrange that thoſe men, poſſeſſed of wiſdom equal to their bravery, ſhould, while they deſtroyed the baleful influence of prerogative, have inſtituted on its ruins a ſcourge ten times more dangerous, ten times more fatal to the conſtitution, than any prerogative could poſſibly be that was pretended to be founded on the principles of Magna Charta;---he meant, the eſtabliſhment of a civil liſt, and the too great licence that was given to the crown in the expenditure of the public money; on that had been created, nouriſhed, and matured, that enormous influence, which had broken down almoſt every barrier of the conſtitution.

This great evil, however, had eſcaped them; and the only conſolation, the only hope, that he entertained, amid the gloom in which this country was at preſent involved, aroſe from the knowledge that there exiſted now a ſett of men, with the ſame zeal, with the ſame determination, with the ſame ſpirit, who had combined themſelves together, by the cloſeſt of human ties, with the glorious reſolution to probe this wound to the bottom, and to reſtore this bleeding country, if poſſible, to its ancient vigour.

It was a moment indeed of the moſt terrible peril, and nothing but fundamental applications would procure our deliverance. Oeconomy alone could produce that vigour, which was neceſſary to the accompliſhment of ſucceſs, and it was on the proſpect of uniform reformation and general œconomy, that that ſett of men, who had now connected themſelves, had determined to proſecute the deliverance of this country.

His Lordſhip then went into a ſtatement of the enormous debt that had been incurred in the progreſs of the four years war. He ſtated, that the nation had already incurred a funded debt of 26 millions and odd; and that the funded and unfunded expence of the preſent war amounted to upwards of 42 millions. A perpetual intereſt of 1,800,000l. a year followed from this expence. He particularly enumerated the extraordinaries of the preſent war, and compared them to all the ſums that had been expended in former wars ſince the reign of King William. They had amounted in four years time to upwards of eight millions of money, and on this enormous ſum Parliament had no adequate check nor controul. This ſum was required, not for the pay of the regular forces---the tranſportation of troops---the pay of general officers---the maintenance of hoſpitals----but was, in fact, and indeed, the civil liſt of Lord North.

His Lordſhip enumerated the ſeveral leading articles of the immenſe ſum, amounting on the average to three millions per year. The contracts for rations was the principal object. In the laſt war this contract had been given to Sir William Baker, at 6d. per ration, including every contingent expence, and in the preſent war, the contracts are divided between twelve perſons of parliamentary influence, and it coſts the nation betwixt 11d. and 12d. per ration.

The contract for the purchaſe of Portugal gold----the contract for rum----the unconſtitutional licence given to Governors to draw on the Treaſury---the licence given to every office through all its branches to bring in bills of contingencies----the immenſe ſums paid for the ſubornation of the Indians----the ſums paid for the hiring of foreign troops---the ſums paid for douceurs to a liſt of names which he held in his hand, but which he could not read from motives of compaſſion---all were particularly deſcribed by the noble Lord, and he pointed out the ſcandalous and unconſtitutional proceedings that had occurred, and which had partly been detected in the amaſſing of the ſums. Theſe different articles were produced without any vouchers, ſave the item of the expence.

Having gone through their ſeveral heads, and deſcribed them ſeverally with the moſt pointed and critical preciſion,

he called upon their Lordſhips to ſay whether an immediate examination was not neceſſary, and whether the nation could exiſt in its preſent career, with ſo laviſh a waſte, and ſo deſtructive a plan of expenditure. He had two propoſitions in his hand, which he thought would be the means of ſearching into the bottom of the evil, and providing a remedy for it. The firſt was,

"That the alarming increaſe of the enormous national debt, in the article of extraordinaries for various ſervices, requires an immediate check and controul; the expenditure of the public money, beyond the grants of Parliament, being at all times unconſtitutional, and highly detrimental in the preſent reduced ſituation of the landed and mercantile intereſt of this country."

Second motion,---Reſolved, "That a committee, conſiſting of ſuch members of both Houſes of Parliament as do not enjoy any penſions or offices of emolument, be appointed to inſpect into the expenditure of the public money, and to report in what articles ſavings may be made, what places may be aboliſhed, what ſalaries and perquiſites may be reduced, &c."

His Lordſhip enumerated a variety of precedents, from the time of Charles II. in the year 1676, regularly to the year 1717, ſhewing that Parliament had entered warmly into the inveſtigation of theſe extraordinaries, and that a commiſſion had been appointed for this regulation. He threw out ſeveral means that occurred to him, and ſeveral propoſitions that had been made, by various great bodies in this country, for providing againſt the neceſſities of theſe extraordinaries, and for reducing the national expenditure. Theſe were, that all ſums that could poſſibly be reduced to eſtimate ſhould be ſo, and that the experience of former years ſhould be taken as a guide for forming ſuch eſtimates; that all contingencies ſhould be prohibited; Governors prevented from drawing for money without previous eſtimates; that all unneceſſary places, offices, and reverſions, ſhould be aboliſhed, and all neceſſary ones retrenched, &c.—He ſaid, he wiſhed his ſecond propoſition to be laid upon the table, that their Lordſhips and Britain at large might conſider it, and be able, before the meeting after the receſs, to propoſe all ſuch regulations as ſhould occur to them either collectively in bodies, or individually, for national ſalvation. He ſaid we only could be ſecond to the enemy in this reform, for they had already adopted it. He concluded with moving his firſt propoſition.

Lord Stormont objected to the motion, becauſe it implied a cenſure without enquiry, and without ſtating as a fact, that the expenditure of the public money was not already ſubject to check and controul.

Lord Hillſborough ſaid, that every article of extraordinaries was in conſequence of ſome grant of Parliament, and included in the votes of credit of the other Houſe; he, therefore, thought the latter part of the firſt motion falſe in fact. As to the ſecond, he conſidered it as a meaſure calculated to ſubvert the conſtitution, and to ſow jealouſy and diſguſt between the two Houſes.

Theſe curious arguments were replied to with a force of the moſt confounding reaſoning by the Dukes of Richmond, Grafton and Mancheſter, Lords Effingham, Coventry and Shelburne.

The Duke of Mancheſter warned the Lords how they rejected the motion; for a cloud of diſtreſs was approaching, which would involve all perſons, from the cottage to the throne, unleſs ſtrict œconomy prevented it in time. At ten o'clock the Houſe divided, and the motion was rejected by 67 againſt 37.

Lord Shelburne then moved his ſecond propoſition; and the Houſe agreed to the following reſolution:

That the motion already mentioned be taken into conſideration on the 8th February next.

Dec. 30. Letters from France mention the arrival of Monſieur Gerard (who has been ſucceeded in his embaſſy by the Chevalier le Luzerne) and of Mr. Jay, with his Secretary, Mr. Carmichael, appointed to the Court of Spain. They ſailed from Philadelphia in the Confederacy American frigate, the firſt of October; and a day or two after their ſailing, Mr. John Adams was appointed, by Congreſs, a ſole Commiſſioner to Europe, to treat for, or to receive terms of peace; Mr. Francis Dana is his Secretary; and they are to reſide at Paris, in order to be near the place of any future negociations for peace among the belligerent powers. They ſailed from Boſton in a French frigate of 40 guns, and are ſaid to be arrived at L'Orient.

Feb. 5. Government are certainly of opinion, that Gibraltar has not been ſuccoured without a previous bruſh with the Ferrol ſquadron.

BOSTON, April 8.

Many Speculators in town and country are daily raiſing falſe reports, in order to enhance the prices of the commodities they have on hand for ſale. Hence aroſe a report, that two or three ſkirmiſhes had lately been in the Jerſeys, and that a large fleet of the enemy were ſeen the laſt week to paſs the Sound, bound eaſtward.---The public in general would do well to give no credence to ſuch reports till authenticated.

April 10. A gentleman who left Falmouth laſt Saturday fortnight, and arrived here on Thurſday, informs, that a detachment of the enemy from Penobſcot had advanced as far as Georges. Their ſhips have drove ſeveral veſſels aſhore at the eaſtward.

The Saratoga, Capt. Emerton, arrived at Salem laſt Tueſday from Port-au-Prince, but laſt from the Havannah, which place he left the 10th of March; having ſprung a leak off that port he put in to repair, where he was detained ſeveral weeks, by reaſon of an embargo which took place in conſequence of a fleet's fitting out there, the deſtination of which was a ſecret, but it was conjectured they were bound to Penſacola. This fleet conſiſted of three ſhips of the line, four frigates and forty tranſports, having on board 5000 troops. They left the Havannah the 7th of March. A Colonel of the Continental army arrived there expreſs from Charles-Town, South-Carolina, juſt before the fleet ſailed, which gave riſe to a rumour that they were bound to Georgia or Carolina.

CHATHAM, April 19.

Laſt Sunday morning, about ſeven o'clock, a party of the enemy, conſiſting of near 200 horſe, and 300 foot, made a deſcent upon Paramus, where they ſurpriſed Major Byles, of the Pennſylvania line, and took ſeveral of his command priſoners. Their route was ſo ſecret and retired, that the Major was never apprized of their being out until they were nearly round the houſe, which, with a Lieutenant and Corporal's guard, he determined to defend to the laſt extremity, which he heroically did for a conſiderable time, and, from every account, killed and wounded many of the enemy; but being mortally wounded, his Lieutenant killed, and overpowered by numbers, he was obliged to ſurrender. The enemy burnt the houſe, which belonged to one of the Hopper's, who bravely ſeconded the endeavours of the party to defend it, and was badly wounded in the fray. They alſo burnt his mill, his brother's houſe, and one more, the proprietor's name we have not learned. The enemy, as uſual, plundered both whig and tory of all the ſtock they came acroſs. Our people, on their retreat, hung upon their rear, and killed and wounded ſeveral of them.

Another embarkation, we hear, is ſoon to take place at New-York.---The rumour of the fleet that ſailed laſt week having returned is premature.

TRENTON, *April* 19.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Albany, April 5.

"Some time laſt week ſeven Indians made their appearance at Sakendaga, and attempted to deſtroy a ſmall block-houſe which had been erected there laſt ſpring by Colonel Ganſevort. They found no troops at the poſt, nor any inhabitants except a man, his wife and ſeveral ſmall children, who were in the houſe. The man, after taking his muſquet and going out, was fired upon without receiving any injury. He immediately returned the fire, and wounded one of the Indians, which gave the alarm to the inhabitants in the neighbourhood. The Indians then fled; but the ſnow being deep, and the people having no ſnow-ſhoes, were unable to purſue until the next day.---However, ſeven of them turned out, and after purſuing about thirty miles overtook five of the enemy, who had diſcovered them and gave them the firſt ſhot without effect, but upon our diſcharge two of the Indians were killed and three wounded. To make ſhort of the matter, they brought in the heads of five, leaving their bodies for the other two who had gone out a hunting to take care of."

PHILADELPHIA, *April* 27.

By Captain M'Clenaghan, arrived here yeſterday from St. Euſtatia, we have a confirmation of the arrival of 16 ſhips of the line, and 12000 troops, at Martinique, from Old France.

From the Antigua and St. Chriſtophers Gazettes, we have the following Pargraphs:

BASSETERRE, *March* 23.

A Dutch convoy arrived lately at Statia with proviſions for their good friends the French; they ſpoke with a French fleet of 60 ſail in the lat. of Madeira, 20 of which were of force.

St. JOHN's, *in Antigua, March* 29.

By his Majeſty's frigate the Alert, diſpatched expreſs from England the 15th of February, we learn, that a French fleet of 4 ſhips of the line and about 60 tranſports, ſailed from Breſt the middle of February for the Weſt-Indies; that ſhe dogged them as far as the Weſtern Iſles, and then bore away to give Admiral Parker intelligence of them.

The ten regiments ſtationed in theſe Iſlands have received orders from home to recruit in his Majeſty's dominions in North-America.

All the troops that lately embarked here to go on an expedition are returned without attempting any thing, the above mentioned convoy from Breſt having got into Martinique; the 55th Regiment formerly at St. Chriſtophers, are alſo arrived here.

We are ſorry to hear of Admiral Rodney's being taken very ill at Barbados; his ſhips of the line (moſtly copper-bottomed) are cruizing, it is ſaid, to windward of Martinique.

Extract of a letter from Charleſtown, South-Carolina.

"Though we had repeated information from Congreſs of the intention of the enemy, and authentic accounts of their ſailing and numbers, yet until the day of their landing we did not ſeem ſatisfied of their deſigns. It pleaſed God to diſperſe them in a violent ſtorm off Cape Hatteras, wherein they loſt all their horſe, and it is ſaid moſt of their artillery. This retarded them ſo long, that our alarm at the news of their ſailing wore off, and we had not the leaſt intelligence of their arrival at Savannah, until they appeared off John's Iſland and landed on the 12th of February. Had they then proceeded to the town, we were ſo alarmed, diſpirited and unprepared, that we could have made but a very faint reſiſtance. But they committed ſo great an error by delay, that we have reaſon to hope they will fail of ſucceſs. Since their landing they have ſpent their time in fortifying a place of arms on the other ſide of Aſhley river, right againſt the town. There they ſeem to have erected three batteries which can play into the town and along our lines on the neck, but at above a mile's diſtance; by theſe and a battery they have erected on James Iſland, below the town, they have cleared the river of our water defence. They now ſeem to wait for their ſhipping, which lay off the bar, and have been diſappointed at the laſt Springs by ſouth weſt winds, which kept down the tides; ſo that they could not get over. This day, being the 19th of March, the Springs are at the higheſt; but the weather ſo hazy, that they will ſcarcely attempt it, and it will probably clear up with unfavourable winds; and we begin to hope that Providence has interpoſed a ſecond time to prevent their getting over till we are ready. If they ſhould get over either now, or hereafter, there will probably be the hotteſt conteſt that has happened this war juſt off Fort Moultrie. The enemy's ſhips deſtined to come in are ſaid to be the Renown, 50 guns, Roebuck, 44, Blond 32, Perſeus 20, and Camilla 20. Theſe, and ſome ſay another frigate, with ſome galleys, are to force their way paſt the town, and cut off our communication with the country. To oppoſe their paſſing the fort we have thrown a boom of cables acroſs the channel at the fort, and ſtationed the Providence, of 32 guns, Boſton 28, Bricole 28, Adventure 20, French veſſel 20, Queen of France 18, Truit 20, and 3 galleys 7 guns, which are ſo ſtationed, that either the fort or they muſt rake the enemy as they paſs, and with the boom they hope to detain them ſo long, as to do it effectually. And as the enemy's chance of ſucceſs depends entirely on getting up their ſhipping, and our hopes of defending the town greatly depend on preventing it, our people ſeem determined to ſell the paſſage immenſely high. The Commodore, I am informed, in ſailor language, ſwears, if he cannot defeat them, he will run both them and ſelf aſhore, and all ſhall periſh together; for that otherwiſe it will be another Penobſcot affair; and every officer in our navy is ready to ſecond his reſolution. Colonel Laurens commands the marines on board the Providence on this occaſion, and it is probable our ſhips will be as well manned as the enemy's.

"Tueſday evening. Yeſterday morning, being the 20th, the enemy got their ſhips over the bar; they conſiſt of 10 veſſels of force, from 20 guns upwards to a 64 as ſome ſay, others a 50, however, ours appeared ſo inadequate to oppoſe them by Fort Moultrie, that they are all ordered up to town. On the firſt alarm of the arrival of the enemy, the Eagle pilot boat was diſpatched to the Havannah to ſolicit aſſiſtance from Spain. Colonel Tonant went with the diſpatches, and is this evening returned. Report ſays that he has ſucceeded, and that we may expect three ſeventy-fours and thirteen frigates every hour, with 3000 land forces. Nothing has yet tranſpired from authority. I am juſt come from the General's but can learn nothing without being too inquiſitive. It is now left to a ſtand in the town, which I truſt will be made until Woodford arrives with the Virginia line. They have not yet ſummoned the town nor made any movement indicating an immediate attack. It is ſaid Lord Cornwallis is againſt it entirely, and that the army ſeems much diſpirited; but Clinton is bent on it. This is the moſt of our preſent intelligence. Our lines round the whole town are nearly compleated, except by Gadſden's wharff, where the works on the bay ſhould join thoſe on the land. Our people are hard at work there now, as we dread the enemy's ſhipping on that quarter. We have on the Aſhly river, or ſouth ſide of the town, ſix batteries, ſome 10 guns, ſome 6, ſome 4, none leſs; ſo that no veſſel can lay before them. Four of them croſs-fire the only landing place on that quarter, beſides field pieces at proper diſtances all along the line. On the bay ſide we have four batteries of Palmetto and a line of Palmetto. On the neck we have ſeven batteries along the line, ſome redoubts to the left, a regular fort to the right, and a horn work by the way-gate. In front of the line is a good line of abbatis and the ditch double picketed, and in front of the abbatis, a canal, moſt of it filled with water, and the ſide of the canal is abbatied alſo. Only the north eaſt corner rather than a ſide, by Gadſden's wharff unprovided with proper defence. This I truſt we will have time to fortify.

"Four pieces of cannon ſcour the canal in front of the lines."

Married laſt Thurſday evening, Mr. ANTHONY BUTLER, Merchant, to the amiable Miſs COATS, Daughter of Col. COATS.

Imported and to be SOLD by

PHILIP WILSON,

At his ſtore on South-ſtreet wharff, or at his houſe the corner of South and Penn-ſtreets,

A QUANTITY of the beſt Allom Salt, Weſt-India Rum, Madeira Wine by the pipe, Geneva in jugs, Queens-Ware in Crates, a neat aſſortment of Hard-Ware by invoice, ſome ready made mens coats, Tea, Coffee and Flour.

Ran away from ſaid Wilſon (about a month ago) a Negroe Man, named BEN; he is lame of his left leg and heel, broad and ſtrong made, about 5 feet 2 inches high. *One Hundred Dollars Reward* for the negroe, with reaſonable charges, and *Two Hundred Dollars* for information who employs him to work, or aids his eſcape (ſo that they be brought to juſtice) will be paid, by PHILIP WILSON.

Philadelphia, April 19, 1780. ¶

PARCHMENT,

Made and Sold by

ROBERT WOOD,

IN Fifth-ſtreet, near the New Jail, Philadelphia; where Conveyancers, Stationers, Store-keepers or others, may be ſupplied in large or ſmall quantities. *6w.

To be Sold, or Rented,

THE HOUSE that Judge Imley formerly lived in at Bordenton, it is a genteel finiſhed houſe, with two large parlours on the lower floor, and three chambers on the ſecond floor, and two ditto on the upper floor: There is alſo convenient rooms over the kitchen for ſervants to lodge in, a fine garden, two graſs-lots, and a compleat ſtable, with a pump oppoſite the kitchen door; ſtands on high ground, and a healthy ſituation. For terms apply to JOSEPH CARSON in Philadelphia, or JOSEPH POTTS, Eſq; in Bordenton.

To be ſold by ſaid Carſon, a few hogſheads of exceeding good Bordeaux claret, rock ſalt in bags, corded druggets, durants, mens brown thread and cotton hoſe, and black ſilk ditto, knives and forks, croſs-cut and hand-ſaw files. The dry goods will be ſold cheap, as they belong to a gentleman going off to the Weſt-Indies. ‖

To be SOLD,

ABOUT 4000 acres of LAND on Tye river, a branch of James river, in Amherſt county, Virginia: This tract is proper for the cultivation of wheat, corn, hemp or tobacco, is extremely well watered, and is ſituate in a healthy part of the country: It lies 20 miles diſtant from James river, by which the produce of the lands is tranſported in four days to Richmond, the capital of the country, diſtant 80 miles. The terms are moderate, and may be known on application to the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes. ‡ JOHN ROSE.

To be SOLD by private ſale, or exchanged for a convevenient HOUSE in the city of Philadelphia,

A VALUABLE tract of LAND, on the ſouth ſide of Chriſtiana river, oppoſite to and within half a mile of the borough of Wilmington, containing 50 acres of good drained marſh meadow, and about 5 acres of upland adjoining thereto; the upland is high, and having a ſpring of good water, is an agreeable ſituation to build on; the whole fit for grazing or an extraordinary dairy. There is alſo to be ſold a leaſe for ſix years, of 18 acres of marſh meadow, adjoining the ſaid premiſes, the banks of the whole are in good repair, and the alotment of bank which belongs to ſaid marſh is well ſtoned, ſo that a ſmall expence will ſupport the ſame. For terms inquire of CHAMLESS ALLEN, merchant, Philadelphia, or JOSEPH WARNER, in Wilmington, New-Caſtle county, on Delaware.

N. B. Said Warner has alſo about 30 head of horned cattle, and three valuable horſes to diſpoſe of. ¶ 6 w.

One Hundred Pounds Reward.

RAN AWAY, the 27th of July laſt, from the ſubſcriber, in Cumberland county, near Carliſle, a negroe man, named JAMES, 35 years old, 5 feet 10 inches high, ſlender made, of a ſpare viſage, and one of his legs a little thicker about the ſmall than the other. Had on, when he went away, tow ſhirt and trowſers, old felt hat, and half-worn ſhoes. Whoever takes up ſaid ſlave, and ſecures him in any goal, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, by applying to RICHARD MOORE, in Third-ſtreet, next door to the Bunch of Grapes tavern, or PAUL PEIRCE. ‖

WRAPPING PAPER,

To be SOLD, by

HALL & SELLERS.

To be Sold by public Vendue,

At the Coffee-house, on Thursday, the 27th instant, at seven o'clock in the evening,

A WATER LOT, 18 feet front on Water-street, extending 130 feet to the wharff, and is capable of farther improvement; on which lot are erected a compleat brick house and back buildings, 58 feet deep, with a frame store, 18 feet by 14 and an half, situated next door to Mr. Joseph Huddell; its situation a good one for public business; clear of ground-rent, and a good title will made. Any person inclining to view the premises, will be attended, if called on, by Mr. WILLIAM ROBINSON, in Front-street, opposite to it. *2w.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the honourable THOMAS M'KEAN, Esq; Chief Justice, WILLIAM AUGUSTUS ATLEE, Esq; Second Justice, and JOHN EVANS, Esq; Third Justice of the Supreme Court, and of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, have issued their precept, bearing Date the 20th Day of March last past, to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery, at the Court-house in Lancaster, for the County of Lancaster, on Monday, the 8th day of May next, Notice is hereby given to all Justices of the Peace, the Coroner, Escheator, and Constables within the said County, that they be then and there in their own proper Persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances, to do those Things which to their Offices in that Behalf appertain to be done; also all they that will prosecute against the Prisoners that are or shall then be in the Goal of the said County, are to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just; and all others whom it may concern are desired to take Notice hereof, and govern themselves accordingly. Dated at Lancaster, the first Day of April, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty.

¶ JOSEPH WORK, Sheriff.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

THE annual election of Directors and Treasurer of the *Library Company of Philadelphia*, for the year ensuing, will be held at the Library Apartments in Carpenters Hall, on Monday, the first day of May next, at three o'clock in the afternoon.

The Treasurer will attend to receive the yearly payments, and the shares of those members in arrear will certainly be forfeited, agreeably to the laws of said Company, unless the arrearages be paid on or before that day.

By the Board of Directors,

April 12, 1780. ANDREW ROBESON, *Secretary.*

Philadelphia, April 10, 1780.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

RUN away yesterday morning an apprentice boy, named George Miller, about five feet four inches high, thick set, has light coloured hair, and wears it tied: Had on, when he went away, a light coloured home made cloth coat, jacket and breeches, blue yarn stockings, new shoes, with round plated buckles, and wears a round hat. Whoever takes up said boy, and delivers him to his master, living in Second-street, above Vine-street (Locksmith) shall have the above reward, paid by

¶ VALENTINE BROWN.

N. B. All masters of vessels and others are desired no to harbour or take him away at their peril.

To the PUBLIC.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Subscriber rides Post from Oxford, Chester County, to Philadelphia, once a Week; he sets out from Oxford on Mondays, and returns on Fridays; he also rides to Matthew M'Calla's Ferry, on Susquehanna, Chesnut-Level Meeting-house, New-London Cross-Roads, Stephen Cochran's, Kennet Square, Gideon Gilpin's, Samuel Painter's, Valentine Weaver's, in Chester, and Henry Hayes's, in Darby. Letters will be forwarded at One Dollar each for a Subscriber, or Three Dollars for Non-subscribers, and the Money to be left with the Letters. The Public may depend on a punctual Performance of all Matters entrusted to the Care of their humble Servant,

JAMES BALLENTINE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Robert Hopkins, late of the precinct of Richmond, commonly called Point-no-Point, in the county of Philadelphia, deceased, by bond, note or book account, are requested to pay; and those who have any demands against said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts, properly proved, that they may be paid by ROBERT HOPKINS, HANNAH HOPKINS, } Execut.

To be sold, at his late plantation, at Point-no-Point, several young full-blooded Horses and Mares, breeding Mares and Colts.

TO be SOLD, or EXCHANGED for a PLANTATION, with a Merchant-mill; A LOT of GROUND, on Water-street, near Race-street, in the city of Philadelphia, fifty feet front, north and south, and extends into the river Delaware; on which is erected a three-story brick house, 20 by 44 feet, two large rooms on a floor, with a commodious kitchen and cellar; a frame bake-house, fronting Water-street, 20 by 35 feet, brick pained and plastered within, and supported by a good stone wall, one story high next the river, two good ovens, and every thing in order for carrying on the baking business; a ten feet alley, pump in the yard, wharf, dock, &c. Any person inclining to treat may apply to the subscriber, living at Point-no-Point.

ROBERT HOPKINS. ¶

Bucks county, April 10, 1780.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

RUN away from the Constable of Buckingham, Bucks county, a young man, named David Russel, a turner and chair-maker by trade, about 23 years of age, fair hair, light complexion, and marked with the small-pox: Had on a hat without loops, a plaited stock, with silver clasps, coarse shirt, brown jacket, light coloured napt coat, new buckskin breeches, blue stockings, and new calf-skin pumps, with plated buckles. Whoever takes up and secures said Russel in Philadelphia or Newtown goals, or brings him to the Constable of Buckingham, shall have the above reward, paid by ASA FELL, Constable. ¶

To be SOLD,

A LIKELY NEGROE MAN, 24 years of age, understands driving a carriage, fit for a gentleman's waiter, or any kind of house work or country business. For further particulars enquire of Jacob Cox, at Daniel Vanvoorhis's, silversmith, in Market-street, near the Coffee-house, Philadelphia, or of William Shields, Tavern-keeper, at New-London Cross Roads, Chester county. ¶

STOLEN out of the stable of the subscriber, living near Bethlehem, in Northampton county, in the night of the 28th of March last, a light brown MARE, with a star in her forehead, between 12 and 13 hands high, particularly well set, shod all round, with steel corks, a natural trotter, about 12 years old, branded on the near shoulder I. The morning following was found in the field of the subscriber, an old brown mare, with a bald face, three white feet, branded G. N. supposed to have been left by the thief; which, if stolen or strayed, the owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take her away. Whoever takes up and secures the first mentioned mare and thief, so that the owner may have her again, and the thief brought to justice, shall have *Two Hundred Dollars* Reward, or *One Hundred and Fifty* for the mare only, and reasonable charges, paid by

JOSEPH JONES. ¶

Philadelphia, April 4, 1780.

WHEREAS the estates of John Parrock, Samuel Shoemaker, John Butcher, Peter Arthur and Andrew Elliot, late of the county of Philadelphia, having been in due course of law forfeited and seized to the use of this State, We the subscribers, Agents for said county, do hereby give notice, that the interest and estates of the said John Parrock, Samuel Shoemaker, John Butcher, Peter Arthur and Andrew Elliot, in the following tracts and parcels of lands, viz. No. 1, One lot in Spring-Garden, in the Northern Liberties, containing in front 36 feet, and 140 feet deep, with two brick tenements in front, and two wooden tenements back; No 2, A brick tenement and lot of ground, on Fourth-street continued northward and Hickory-lane, containing about 5 acres, late of John Parrock;----Samuel Shoemaker, No. 1, A tract of land in East Northern Liberties, containing about 76 acres, on Point-no-Point road, with 16 acres of bank meadow, and two brick tenements and other improvements thereon; No. 2, One lot in Kensington, on Greenwood Lane, containing about 3 acres; No. 3, A lot near Frankford road, containing about an acre and a quarter:----John Butcher, A tract of land in Blockley township, of about 56 acres, with improvements, situate on the River Schuylkill;----- Peter Arthur, One lot in the District of Southwark, fronting on Plumb-street 15 feet, and in depth 90 feet:----- Andrew Elliot, No. 1, About 8 acres of meadow on Glouchester-Point road; No. 2, A tract or piece of land on the Lower-Ferry road, containing about 35 acres; No. 3, A tract or piece of land in the Northern Liberties, on the Ridge road, containing about 40 acres; No. 4, A lot of 10 acres and an half, adjoining the above, late belonging to Andrew Elliot and wife; All of which will be sold, at the Court-House in Philadelphia, on the 5th day of May next. The sales will continue from day to day until the whole be disposed of. The terms of sale will be according to law, as follows, viz. One fourth part of the purchase money to be paid in ten days after the sale, or the premises again to revert to the State, and the bidder liable to forfeit the said one fourth of the purchase money; the remainder thereof to be paid in one month after sale; and on a certificate being produced from the Agents, or either of them, of full payment of the purchase money, a deed will be given, as by law directed. And to prevent all difficulties with respect to payment, the Agents will attend at the Court-House on the 10th day after the sale, viz. the 15th of May, to receive the first payment, and in like manner on the 30th day after the sale, viz. the 5th of June, to receive the last payment; after which no purchase money will be received, but the premises again sold for the benefit of this Commonwealth.

The sale to begin at Ten o'clock.

GEORGE SMITH, WILLIAM M'MULLIN, } Agents.

Fifteen Hundred Dollars Reward.

WHEREAS a certain person, by the name of John Allen, an Englishman, came into the neighbourhood of Newtown township, Chester county, under the character of a deserter from the British army, and has fraudulently and feloniously taken and bore away from the subscriber, the 13th instant, a certain GREY GELDING, about 5 years old, near 15 hands high, short docked and short switch tail, shod all round, well trimmed, most naturally trots and canters, but can pace, carries well, and is a complete hackney.

The aforesaid John Allen is about six feet high, about 28 years of age, of a slender boney make, has brown hair, black beard, and ruddy complexion, has a scar in the upper part of his nose, which, he says, was occasioned by a buck shot at the battle of Bunker's Hill, also a scar under his shirt collar, on the left side of his neck, made by the shot of a musket ball. He wears a drab great coat, a blue close bodied coat, scarlet jacket, leather breeches, blue ribbed stockings, a small hat bound round, and a black ribband instead of a hatband, with a silver buckle to it. He was heard of near Lancaster, and is supposed to be gone towards Maryland or Virginia.

Whoever takes up and secures said horse and thief, shall have the above reward, or seven Hundred and Fifty Dollars paid for each, by the subscriber,

March 21, 1780. ¶ JOHN WILLIAMSON.

N. B. The aforesaid person brought with him into the neighbourhood a horse and a mare, which he disposed of, and are suspected to be stolen also. Any person applying to the subscriber, proving property to the mare, and paying charges, may have her again.

THOMAS PEARSEY.

JUST PUBLISHED, and to be SOLD by

STYNER AND CIST,

In Second-street, four Doors above Race-street,

AN ORATION, delivered March 16, 1780, before the Patron, Vice-Presidents and Members of the American Philosophical Society, held at Philadelphia, for promoting Useful Knowledge: By TIMOTHY MATLACK, Esq; a Member of the said Society, and Secretary of the Supreme Executive Council of the State of Pennsylvania.

Trenton, April 8, 1780.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the LAWS of the last SITTING of the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of NEW-JERSEY are published, and ready to be delivered. ISAAC COLLINS.

GEORGE HABACKER,

HAS FOR SALE, at a NEW STORE in Second-street, between Race and Vine-streets, near Col. Farmer's.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

SPIRITS, Rum, Wine, French Brandy, Gin, Anniseed, Cordials, Coffee, Cotton, Double and Single Refined Loaf Sugar, Muscovado and Spanish Ditto, Bohea and Souchong Teas, a few Bushels of excellent coarse Salt, good Oak Scantling seasoned, and sundry other Articles.

THE CONTRIBUTORS to the PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL are desired to attend the Annual Election of Twelve Managers and a Treasurer, to be held, according to Law, on the First Day of May next, between the Hours of Two and Six in the Afternoon, at said Hospital.

TO BE SOLD,

ABOUT one hundred and fifty acres of GOOD WOOD-LAND, in Burlington county, New-Jersey, on Mount-Holly Creek, and very near the town. Enquire of the Printers. ¶

Bristol township, Philadelphia county, April 8, 1780.

Four Hundred Dollars Reward.

WAS broke open, in the night of the 26th of February, the house of Dr. George De Benneville, sen. and robbed of the following goods, viz. one silver watch with a china face, maker's name John Lind, Philadelphia, number unknown, the letters G B in a cypher engraved on the outside case; two pair of plain silver shoe buckles; one pair of plain silver knee-buckles; one silver stock-buckle, and a silver smelling-box, gilt on the inside. Whoever secures the thief and goods, so that he may be brought to justice, shall have the above reward, or in proportion for any of them, paid by

§ GEORGE DE BENNEVILLE, senior.

CAME to the Plantation of the Subscriber, in Plainfield Township, in the County of Northampton, on the 16th of November last, A BLACK HORSE, about 7 or 8 Years old, neither Brand nor Ear-mark, with a small Star on his Forehead, about 13 Hands high, and is a natural Trotter. The Owner is desired to come, prove Property, pay Charges, and take him away.

March 30, 1780. ¶ JOHN KELLY.

WHEREAS a certain Person, named Patrick M'Crosson, did, some Time in October last, in an unlawful and unbecoming Manner, drive and leave a COW on the Premises of the Subscriber, in East-Marlborough Township, Chester County, State of Pennsylvania: These are therefore to desire the said Patrick M'Crosson forthwith to take said Cow away, and pay the Costs and Charges which have accrued, otherwise he may expect I shall take a due Course of Law to sell said Cow.

April 4, 1780. ¶ SILAS HARRY.

New-London Township, Chester County, March 27, 1780.

WHEREAS my Wife Mary eloped from my Bed and Board on Tuesday, the 21st of March inst. out of Stubbornness, and I have great Reason to believe she will contract Debts: I therefore forewarn all and every Person or Persons not to credit her for any Sum whatsoever on my Account, as I am determined not to pay any Debts contracted by her after the date hereof.

¶ WILLIAM STEEL.

Five Hundred Dollars Reward.

LOST yesterday, off a horse at Mr. James Hunter's, a pair of SADDLEBAGS, containing amongst other articles of wearing apparel, three shirts, almost new, unmarked; two pair of white silk stockings, one pair of them marked W. S. and some handkerchiefs, containing also a pocket-book, a book of accounts, a bundle of papers, of consequence to the owner, but of no value to any other person, a letter directed to Robert Morris, Esq; of Philadelphia, enclosing eight Loan Office Certificates, granted in Philadelphia, as follows: Four Certificates in the Name of Thomas Leiper, No. 918, No. 919, No. 920, and No. 921, for 600 dollars each, dated January 24, 1778; four ditto in the name of Matthew Irwine, dated November 13, 1777, No. 553, for 1000 dollars, No. 1149, No. 1150, and 1158, for 600 dollars each. Lost also from the holsters on the said horse, a pair of screw barrelled Pistols, inlaid and mounted with silver. The above reward will be paid on recovery of the Pistols, and of the Bags with their contents, and proportionably for any part of them. A large part especially will be paid for the books and papers, by Mr. James Hunter, or the subscriber at Fredericksburg. *March* 4. P. BLACKBOURN.

GENERAL LOAN-OFFICE,

Philadelphia, March 22, 1780.

NOTICE is hereby given, That in pursuance of the Resolves of Congress, there have been destroyed in this Office the following Sums of the emissions of Continental Currency taken out of circulation, viz.

	Dollars.
Of the emission of May 20, 1777, -	12,445,567
Of the emission of April 11, 1778, -	19,858,804
	32,304,371

FRANCIS HOPKINSON.
Treasurer of Loans.

TO BE LETT,

Forty-six Acres of mowing Meadow, situate on GREENWICH-ISLAND.

For Terms, ENQUIRE of the Widow TAYLOR, in Spruce-street, near Third-street. ¶

TREASURY OFFICE, April 1, 1780.

FOR the information of such persons as have business with the Board of Treasury of the United States, Notice is hereby given, that the hours appointed to receive applications are from twelve at noon to two, and from four to five in the afternoon.

J. L. CLARKSON, Clerk.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.